THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

—THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*

Number III of Volume XXI.} SALISBURY, N. C., JULY 3, 1840. {*No. from Commencement* [illegible]

TERMS OF THE

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY::::::::::CHAS. F. FISHER,
Editor and Proprietor.

The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every *Friday*, at $2 per annum, in advance, or $2 50, if not paid in three months from the time of subscribing. ☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least ONE MONTH before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

☞ *Advertisements* conspicuously and correctly inserted at $1 per square—(of 340 *ems*, or *fifteen lines* of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers. ☞ Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

To secure attention, all letters addressed to the Editor on business, *must be free of Postage.*

Prospectus for the Extra Globe.

This paper will be published until the Presidential Election in November, 1840, with one number afterward giving the result in detail and an index.

Twenty-six numbers will be issued. A large surplus of the first numbers will be printed; and all persons subscribing immediately, whose names and money are received before that surplus shall be exhausted, will receive all the numbers.

Terms: One copy $1 | Twelve copies $10
Six copies 5 | Twenty-five copies 20

and at the same rate for a greater number.

Mr. Kendall, late Postmaster General, will contribute to this paper until November.

The names of subscribers procured upon this Prospectus, and the money, should be sent *directly to him*, postage paid, or through postmasters, who are authorized by the Post Office laws and regulations to frank letters *written by themselves*, enclosing money for newspaper subscriptions.

Bank notes, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received, provided they are not more than ten per cent. below specie in value.

No paper will be sent unless the money be *actually received.*

Just received and receiving,

A large stock of *MEDICINES*, *Brushes, Glassware, Lemon Syrup, INSTRUMENTS, Soaps, Candles, Fresh Rice, Spices, Perfumes,* **Tobaccos, Cigars,** *Paste Boards,* **WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPER,** ALSO, a large supply of fresh and genuine *PAINTS, Oils,*

Wines and Spirits, (for Medical use,)

which will be sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the pressure of the times, by

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, June 19, 1840. tf.

Cotton Yarns.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers.—The superior qualities and character of the Yarns of this Factory are so well tested and known as to need no recommendation from us.—**Those wishing to purchase will please give us a call.**

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agts.

April 24, 1840. tf.

Great Western Stage Line,

FROM SALISBURY to ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Arrangement for 1840.

THE above line is now in full operation, and arrives at, and departs from Salisbury as follows:

Leaves Salisbury on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Ashville next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Returning, leaves Ashville on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Salisbury next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

A. BENCINI,
R. W. LONG.

N. B. Passengers leaving Raleigh, N. C., for Nashville, Tennessee, will find no delay whatever on this route. A. B. & R. W. L.

Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 3, 1840. tf

To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.

Feb. 12, 1839. tf

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 9th of November last, a negro boy by the name of DAVE.—Said boy is black complected, about 20 years of age, of slim build, and the white of his eyes inclined to be red. I will give the above reward of TWENTY DOLLARS to any person that will deliver said boy to me, 4 miles south-west of Lexington, N. C., or confine him in jail so that I get him again.

GEORGE MILLER, Sr.

June 26, 1840. 4t

WANTED.—A smart, active Negro Girl, to do the cooking and washing of a small family. [illegible]

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick-building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.

Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1839. tf.

More Good Things,
JUST RECEIVED,
AT THE SALISBURY COFFEE-HOUSE

MONS. ROUECHE

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally, that he is now receiving and opening, at his establishment in Salisbury, a Splendid Assortment of every thing desirable in his line of business—among which will be found

Sardines,
Herrings,
Codfish,
Mackarel,
Cheese,
All kinds of Crackers, such as butter, sweet and ginger Nuts,
Anchois,
First rate Oysters,
Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper, and Spice,
Spanish Cigars—best,
Chewing and smoking Tobacco,
Starch,
Soap,
Molasses,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Coffee,
Raisins,
Almonds,
Oranges,
Lemons,
Pine Apples,
Bannanas,
Malaga Grapes,
Hyson Tea,
Powder and Shot,
London Mustard,
" Porter,
English Walnuts,
Cocoa Nuts,
Figs,
Hazle Nuts,
Albany Ale,
Newark Cider,
Essence of Cinnamon,
" Mint,
" Cloves,
All kinds of Cordials,
All kinds of Wines,
All kinds of Liquors,
All of the best quality and latest importations;

Together with a great variety of other Groceries too tedious to mention, and which he will sell very low for cash.

Mons. Roueche returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and solicits its continuance. [Feb. 14, 1840.—25.

Book Bindery.

WM. HUNTER, Book-Binder,

INFORMS the public that he still carries on an Establishment of the above kind in CHARLOTTE, North Carolina, a few doors south of the Mint.—Having, as he conceives, a thorough knowledge of his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those who may wish to patronise him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on accommodating terms

Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound, will be promptly attended to and carefully returned when done. The public are requested to give me a trial.

☞ Orders left at the Western Carolinian Office will be punctually forwarded for completion.

Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1840. F

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY, N. C.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1839. 74 tf

Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

for Gentlemen's wear, such as *Coats, Pantaloons,* and *Vests,* of good

Goods,

well made and fashionable. He is also prepared to cut, and make clothing in the *most fashionable and durable style,* and warranted to fit. He, also, keeps a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the first qualities, selected by himself in the New York Market, all of which he will sell low for Cash.

N. B. He still continues to teach the art of Cutting garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailors in New York and Philadelphia.

☞ Cutting for customers done on the shortest notice, and orders from a distance attended to with despatch.—☞ His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's large brick building. BENJ. F. FRALEY.

PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford;

his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. 12

BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted.—He trusts that his long experience in

MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK,

will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

He would refer gentlemen wishing work done in his Line of Business, to the Female Academy and the new fire proof Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it will be punctually attended to. [illegible]

LIFE OF MARTIN VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1840.

The undersigned, *Democratic Members of Congress* from the State of New York, submit the following sketch of the public life of their fellow-citizen, MARTIN VAN BUREN, to the People of the United States, with an assurance of the truth and fidelity of its statements:

Silas Wright, Jr.,	*John H. Prentiss,*
Nathaniel Jones,	*Thomas B. Jackson,*
Gouverneur Kemble,	*John Ely,*
Aaron Vanderpoel,	*Augustus C. Hand,*
Jas. de la Montanya,	*John G. Floyd,*
Judson Allen,	*Stephen B. Leonard,*
John Fine,	*Edward Rogers,*
Amasa Dana,	*Theron R. Strong,*
Nehemiah H. Earl,	*Andrew W. Doig,*
David P. Brewster,	*Meredith Mallory.*

The Democratic Party present MARTIN VAN BUREN to the People of the United States as a candidate to fill, for another term, the Executive Chair, which has been occupied by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson, because his life has displayed from his earliest boyhood, and thro' every trying scene, that virtuous and honorable conduct, and those sterling political principles, which the People will demand in the man whom they select for that exalted trust.

YOUTH AND EDUCATION.

His parentage, though humble, is respectable. He is the eldest son of Abraham Van Buren, an upright Farmer of Kinderhook, in the State of N. York, where he was born on the 5th of December, 1782. From his father, who had been actively devoted to his country's cause through the Revolution; who warmly espoused the principles of the Democratic party on the formation of the new Government; and who was among the earliest supporters of Jefferson, he derived, in the springtime of his youth, those political principles from which he has never swerved.

Thrown upon the resources of his own industry, *Martin Van Buren* left the humble academy of his native village at the age of fourteen, and commenced the study of the law, which he chose for his profession. At that youthful period, he evinced a strong passion for extempore speaking and literary composition. The native characteristics of his mind, which have since so much distinguished him, began thus early to display themselves. The declamation of the schoolboy was destined to ripen into the manly eloquence of the advocate and statesman; and his facility of composition into a compact, vigorous, and copious style. Even at that age he displayed a spirit of observation on public events, which was the germ of his future proficiency in the science of politics, and the knowledge of the human heart. He received no opinions on mere authority. He examined every proposition before expressing his concurrence or dissent. He was fond of argumentative discussion, thus developing a character which has since been marked by the clearness, soundness, and vigor of his reasoning. Such was the preparation with which Martin Van Buren entered upon life at the age of fourteen years. How encouraging to every young American is the example of his subsequent success! Humble and poor; but respectable, industrious and honest; having no patronage of connexions or friends, and born in a country village, but possessing sound principles, pure morals and an upright heart—he started in the world with no greater advantages than those which belong to every youth in our wide and happy country.

During the following six years, Mr. Van Buren closely studied his profession. He did not, however, withdraw from the animated and manly expression of his political opinions. Those six years embraced the trying period of the administration of the elder Adams; the days of the "federal reign of terror." Though many of his youthful associates bowed to the power which was then in the ascendant, he manfully signalized the outset of his political career, by maintaining his Democratic sentiments, in addresses delivered at public meetings. He thus secured for himself, from the very commencement, the confidence of the Democracy around him, and while yet young in years, he took a part as active and efficient as more veteran politicians, in the animated contest which resulted in the overthrow of Federalism, and the triumphant election of the illustrious Jefferson, by the unbought suffrages of the American Democracy. At the age of eighteen he was chosen, as a Democratic Representative in the convention of delegates from the counties of Rensselaer and Columbia, and, from that time to this, he has never withdrawn himself from his connection with the politics of his country, or his cordial fidelity to the principles of that party which honored him so early with its confidence.

In November, 1803, he was admitted to the bar, and the next spring made his first appearance as an elector, by acting in common with the great body of the Democratic party, in supporting Morgan Lewis as Governor of New York, in opposition to Aaron Burr. At the bar, his untiring industry and excellent talents met with their deserved reward. He was brought into contact with men of distinguished ability. He did not shrink from the encounter. To the usual opposition of professional rivalry was added that of politics; for the able lawyers of his vicinity were chiefly in the ranks of his political adversaries. The conflict confirmed and strengthened his youthful powers, and his talent, skill, and success as a lawyer, soon equalled those with which he was called on to contend. In 1809 he removed, on account of the increase of his business, from Kinderhook to Hudson, the capitol of the county.

WAR OF 1812—CONDUCT OF MR. VAN BUREN—ADDRESS TO GOV. TOMPKINS.

In the times of high excitement, which preceded the declaration of war with Great Britain, he was prominent among those who labored to awaken, in our councils, a spirit of resistance towards the invaders of our neutral rights; and the restrictive and retaliatory measures proposed by Mr. Jefferson, found in him a zealous advocate. As the crisis approached, his position enabled him to support the cause of his country with peculiar efficiency. In November, 1812, he took his seat in the Senate of the State of New York, to which he was elected for four years; and by the [illegible] the war, he secured and strengthened the popularity which he has ever since preserved with the Democracy of that State. In the usual system of falsehood which is characteristic of Federal electioneering, his course in regard to the war of 1812, which was most decided and honorable, as it was strongly contrasted with the anti-American spirit that distinguished the Federalists, has been, and continues to be, chosen for the purpose of palming upon the community calumnies the most unjust, that have been a thousand times refuted. Conscious of the strong claims which his eminent services, during the war, have given him to the respect and favor of his country, his opponents, with more cunning than honesty, have endeavored to weaken them by assuming the attitude of accusers. The recorded evidence of the times is the best, as it is the most conclusive answer.

It was, in fact, the manly stand in regard to the war, taken by MR. VAN BUREN from the moment of its commencement to its end, and the consistency of his subsequent course, which secured for him that confidence of the Democratic party, in which he has had no rival; and we venture to say, that there is scarcely a single public man, now on the stage of action, of whose useful and energetic civil career, during that eventful period, so many and such favorable traces are to be found. This occurred, not because there were not thousands equally ardent in the cause, but from the circumstance of MR. VAN BUREN'S local position in respect to the principal theatre of action, and the station he occupied in the political party in the North, to which the Government had to look for support, against the machinations of Federalism and the plots of the Hartford Convention.

When MR. VAN BUREN took his seat in the Senate of New York, he was, with perhaps one exception, the youngest man that had, up to that time, been ever elected to that body; it was his first appearance in any legislative assembly; yet notwithstanding his youth and inexperience, he was at once, from the confidence reposed in him, placed, by general consent, at the head of his party, to sustain the Administration of the gallant Tompkins, and to breast the torrent of Federal opposition. He reported to the Senate, in November, 1812, in the first week of his legislative career, a spirited address, expressive of confidence in that truly Democratic Governor, and avowing a determination to "apply the energies of the State to a vigorous prosecution of the war, until the necessity to its further continuance should be superseded by an honorable peace."

This address to Governor Tompkins, as reported by MR. VAN BUREN, was in these words:

"SIR: The Senate fully concur with your Excellency in the sentiment, that, at a period like the present, when our country is engaged in war with one of the most powerful of the nations of Europe, difference of opinion on abstract points should not be suffered to impede or prevent a united and vigorous support of the constituted authority of the nation; and duly impressed with a conviction that, in the breast of the real patriot, all individual considerations and feelings should be absorbed in a paramount regard for his country's welfare, the Senate will cheerfully and firmly unite their exertions with those of the other departments of the Government, to apply the energies of the State to a vigorous prosecution of the war, until the necessity of its further continuance shall be superseded by an honorable peace, the only legitimate object of war.

"The different subjects submitted to the consideration of the Senate by your Excellency, shall receive their early and prompt attention; and believing as they do, that respect for the memory of the soldier whose life is sacrificed to the service of his country, and to make provision for his destitute family, is the duty of all Governments, and especially of a Government like ours, in which, more than any other, the character of the patriot is united with that of the soldier; the situation of the families of the officers and soldiers of the militia of this State, who have fallen or been disabled in the battle of Queenstown, shall receive the seasonable attention of the Senate, and be disposed of by them in such manner as shall, in their judgment, best comport with the honor and justice of the State."

For this address Judge Platt, a leading Federalists, offered a substitute, in which he "solemnly deplored the unwise and improvident exercise of power which has thus, without preparation, and without necessity, plunged our country into a war with one of the most powerful nations of the world"—and declared that "the unqualified claim upon the State Legislature, and upon our citizens, to "subserve the national will by voluntary exertions and supplies, whether that will was wisely or unwisely directed, was a claim of questionable right, and equivocal import." This substitute was rejected by MR. VAN BUREN and his political friends, by a vote of twenty to seven. Mr. Radcliff, another Federal Senator, then moved to insert after the word "war"—"in so far as the same shall be directed to the purposes of defence." This, too, was negatived by MR. VAN BUREN and those who acted with him. After this, the original draft of the address was adopted, and MR. VAN BUREN was appointed chairman of the committee to wait upon Governor Tompkins, to know when he would receive the Senate with their answer to his speech.

During the winter session of 1813, MR. VAN BUREN was found "breasting the torrent of opposition," and supporting, with the zeal of a true patriot, every measure which had a tendency to strengthen the arm of the National Government, or to give security to the extended frontiers of his own State. He resisted, with eloquence and success, the measures which the Federalists endeavored to introduce, in censure of the National Administration and the war; and when the same party assembled to convert into a matter of political speculation the affairs of our navy, whose glorious achievements had lowered upon the ocean the boasted supremacy of the British flag, he signally rebuked them in a most able report. At the same session he voted for and advocated a resolution authorizing a subscription of half a million of dollars to the war loan, which, however, was defeated by the Federalists in the other branch of the Legislature.

The close of that session was indeed an important crisis in the affairs of our Republic. The Federalists had obtained the control of the [illegible] but a resolution was passed in the [illegible] leading State among them, declaring [illegible] "unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice at the victories achieved by our countrymen. The [illegible] song of "peace" was sounded in the ears of a people suffering under the pressure of the war. The integrity of the Union—the continuance and support of the war for which the Southern, Western, and [illegible] States had offered up the blood of their sons, depended on the firmness of the Democratic party in the great State of New York. The question was the re-election of the [illegible] patriotic Tompkins as Governor. To secure it was to prostrate Federalism, and to [illegible] vigorous prosecution of the war. It was one of those occasions, of rare occurrence, of which it might be truly said: "They are the times that try men's souls. In such a crisis, the summer soldier and the sunshine patriot shrink from the service of his country; but he that stands it now deserves the love and thanks of man and woman." And where was MARTIN VAN BUREN in this hour of anxiety and apprehension? Let the eloquent and patriotic address which was issued by the Democratic members of the New York Legislature, and written by him, answer that question. It was a manly, stirring, and irresistible appeal; and much do we regret that we have not space to present every line and word of it to those who read these pages. It unmasked the opponents of the war. It brought to the polls the true-hearted Democracy of New York and the patriot Tompkins was triumphantly re-elected.

But still the contest was not over. The Federalists maintained a majority in one of the Houses of Assembly, and were still able to thwart the patriotic efforts of the Democratic party. To [illegible] the people of the State, to secure a thorough triumph, was the duty to which MR. VAN BUREN devoted himself with untiring zeal. At his instance a great meeting of the people, from all parts of the State, was called at Albany. He addressed them with his accustomed eloquence. He prepared an address and resolutions, which were spread, with great effect, throughout the Commonwealth; and when, at last, the day of election came, he had the happiness to see the Federal party [illegible] at the polls, and a majority, in both branches of the Legislature, secured to the friends of Mr. Madison and the war.

The disastrous events of the summer of 1814, of which the burning of Washington was a part, are too deeply engraved on the [illegible] of our countrymen to need recital. In consequence of the new character which had been given to the war, and the exposed condition of the State, Governor Tompkins convened an extra session of the Legislature, by proclamation, in the month of September. Never did a body of men assemble under the circumstances of greater emergency. Seldom, if ever, was a higher responsibility imposed upon public servants, than that which rested on the Republican majority of the Legislature. The session was opened by a highly patriotic and effective speech from the Governor. MR. VAN BUREN was again placed on the committee to prepare the answer of the Senate. He reported the following, which was adopted:

"To his Excellency DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,
Governor of New York:

"SIR: The Senate, at the close of their last session, indulged, in common with their fellow citizens, the pleasing expectation, that at this period the blessings of peace upon just and honorable terms would have been restored to their country. They have, however, been disappointed; for although the mission to which they looked for its accomplishment has not yet terminated, the [illegible] which has taken place in the [illegible] negotiations, and the spirit of increased [illegible] manifested by the enemy in the prosecution of the war, combine to forbid any confident reliance upon the disposition evinced by him in the communication which led to that mission.

"If, in the result, it shall appear that in these professions he was originally insincere, if that, influenced by after circumstances, he delayed the negotiations proposed by himself, until he should have exerted against us the additional means of annoyance which recent occurrences have placed at his disposal—the world will not fail in either case, to pronounce upon his conduct the sentence of strong and indignant reprobation.

"The world have already seen, [illegible] but have seen with astonishment, that [illegible] bassadors for peace, invited by himself, had crossed the ocean, he has given [illegible] liar character to the contest, a [illegible] lence and outrage, not only incompatible with feelings of reconciliation, but in the [illegible] gree, disgraceful to civilized nations, [illegible] nant to the established rules of [illegible]

"Whether this conduct has proceeded [illegible] cient animosities now seeking their gratification in the infliction of injuries upon those who defied and foiled his power, whether from [illegible] finding employment for troops whom it [illegible] thought prudent to disband at home—whether [illegible] hostility to our civil institutions, and the [illegible] of subverting the fair fabric which [illegible] the virtue, and the valor of our fathers, [illegible] reared [illegible] that, by carrying his arms into the [illegible] country, and marking his course with [illegible] and ruin, he could make an impression [illegible] ernment which should avail him in the [illegible] negotiations, and which should be remembered to his advantage in any question [illegible] should hereafter arise between [illegible] may be his motives, or whatever his intentions, the Senate cannot but [illegible] with your Excellency and the country, [illegible] far "we have sustained the shock with [illegible] and gathered laurels from the strife."

"Although he has succeeded in [illegible] the Capitol, his momentary triumph, [illegible] it was by the destruction of public [illegible] subsequent plunder of a defenceless city, has before this time been embittered by the reflection that by the conflagration of those [illegible] art which were consecrated to [illegible] ted, and which were [illegible] ous [illegible] which [illegible] has [illegible]

[illegible] ed by your [illegible] of our army and navy during the [illegible] campaign—achievements which, in their [illegible] effects, have been so highly and extensively beneficial to our frontier citizens—achievements which have pierced the gloom that, for a season, obscured our political horizon, and dispelled the fearful forebodings which past disasters had excited—exploits which will not suffer in a comparison with the most heroic efforts of the veteran [illegible] of the old world, which have fully maintained, and enhanced the proud and enviable fame of our gallant seamen—exploits which have ensured [illegible] actors of those bright scenes with never fading laurels, and which will, until public gratitude ceases to be a public virtue, call for the highest tribute which a free people can yield to freemen—unceasing reverence for the memories of those who have died on the field of honor, and acts of unceasing gratitude to their heroic survivors.

"The Senate have seen with great satisfaction, the prompt and efficacious measures adopted by your Excellency to avert the dangers which threatened the State; and believing as they do, that, whatever executive authority may have been exercised, for which no legislative provision existed, it not only been intended for the promotion of the public good, but was rendered indispensable by the pressure of existing circumstances; they cannot doubt that the measures to which your Excellency has referred, will be found to deserve their approbation and support.

"The Senate cannot forego the opportunity af [illegible] them of uniting with your Excellency in an expression of the higest satisfaction with which they have witnessed the unanimity and patriotism displayed by all classes of the community in the present crisis, and the disposition which they have manifested to combine their efforts for the maintenance of national honor and common safety.

"That on questions of general policy, or the fitness of individuals for particular stations, we should ever be [illegible] from differences of opinion is but to be expected. Divisions like those are inseparable from the blessings of our free Constitution; and although sometimes carried to an excess, which all good men must deplore, they are notwithstanding, generally productive of much national good. But to suppose that a people jealous of their rights, and proud of their national character, would, on a question of resisting the aggressions of an open enemy—aggressions which have polluted our soil, and which threaten the subversion of those inestimable political institutions which have been consecrated to freedom by the blood and sufferings of their fathers—that, on a question of such vital interest, so well calculated to excite all the patriotism, to arouse all the spirit, and to call into action all the energies of the nation, they would waste their strength in useless collisions with each other, would be a reflection upon their [illegible] and their character, which they can [illegible]

"The various other subjects submitted by your Excellency to the Legislature, will receive from the Senate that prompt attention to which their importance entitles them.

"The important interest which the State of New York has in the successful termination of the controversy in which we are involved, and the high destiny to which her local situation, the extent and variety of her resources, and the valor and patriotism of her citizens, aided by a just and liberal policy, may elevate her, have been duly appreciated by your Excellency. The Senate cheerfully plead their best exertions to realize those great and well founded expectations, and relying on the patriotism and good sense of the American people, they confidently trust that the rights and interest of the nation will be mantained, and that, at no distant period, the mild reign of peace will be restored to our bleeding country."

Shortly after the Assembly met, Mr. VAN BUREN introduced a bill to raise by classification, and place at the disposal of the General Government, twelve thousand men for two years, and so framed its provisions, that while it rendered the raising of the [illegible] it also placed a just share of the [illegible] property, which the existing laws imposed chiefly upon those classes which were least able to bear it. This act has been truly described by Colonel Benton, in his letter to the committee of the Legislature of Mississippi, as "THE MOST ENERGETIC WAR MEASURE EVER ADOPTED IN THIS COUNTRY." The original draft of this bill still remains on the archives of the Senate, with the following endorsement, in the handwriting of *Mr. Van Buren:*

"The original classification bill, to be preserved as a memento of the patriotism, intelligence, and firmness of the Legislature of 1814, '15.
"M. V. B., Albany, Feb. 15, 1815."

Shortly after this event, the news of the glorious victory of New Orleans reached Albany; and to Mr. Van Buren was immediately assigned the task of expressing the sentiments of the Legislature on that stirring event. His hand penned at that early day, the resolutions of gratitude and applause to *Andrew Jackson*, little foreseeing that the Democracy of their common country was, at a future period, to unite their names as candidates for the highest gifts it could bestow. In a word, every act of Mr. Van Buren, every page of the legislative journal of his native State, contradicts the calumnies of Federalism. He an opponent of the war! With as much justice might his enemies endeavor to convince the people of New York that *Daniel D. Tompkins* was opposed to the war, as Martin Van Buren. They stood side by side in that fearful contest; and, until the death of the former, they retained for each other that ardent attachment which springs up between those who have mingled their exertions, their hopes, and their fears, in trying times.

In the following session, Mr. Van Buren was selected again to draft the answer to the Governor's speech, after the peace. The following are extracts from this production:

"While the Senate sympathize with those of their fellow citizens on whom the sufferings and deprivations incident to a state of hostilities have fallen with peculiar force, they cannot too strongly express the proud satisfaction they derive from the reflection, that the war in which the nation has been involved, arduous and sanguinary as it has been, was not only righteous in its origin, and successful in its prosecution, but that our country has arisen from the contest with renovated strength and increased glory.

"Among the advantages which have resulted to our country from the late war, your Excellency has justly referred to the elevation of our national character, and to our increased confidence in the efficacy and stability of our political institutions. While the former is to the nation wealth, strength and the source of happiness, the latter is the sheet anchor of their hopes and emphatically the palladium of their liberties."

ATTORNEY GENERAL—COURT OF ERRORS.

In 1815, Mr. Van Buren was appointed Attorney General of the State of New York, and one of [illegible]

[illegible] of those years. [illegible] period during which he was [illegible] he continued to give [illegible] evidence of the soundness of his political principles, and to receive more and more the confidence and affection of the Republican party; and such was the distinguished talent, ability, firmness and discretion which he displayed, that he continued to be regarded, by the general assent of his political associates, as the most prominent person in their ranks. It would far exceed the limits of this sketch, to trace his efficient and industrious course in regard to the numerous and important measures which came before the Senate during those eight years but it may be said that there was not perhaps one of them, to which he did not turn his sagacious and powerful mind, and which he did not test upon those principles to which he always adhered.

It should not however be unnoticed that, as a Senator, he became a member of the court for the *revision of errors*. His first sitting in that august body, was at Albany in March, 1813. During that session he delivered a very learned and elaborate opinion in the case of Barry and Mandell, and in subsequent sessions many others. It will not be proper to embody his legal arguments or opinions in the present sketch; but the following extract from the case above cited, will show his sentiments at that early period on a topic of great interest, and which has for many years occupied the attention of another eminent statesman, whose name is closely connected, at the present moment, with that of Mr. Van Buren.

"Permit me next respectfully to examine with what propriety it can be alleged, that escapes of this description are so far against the policy of the statute, as to render the construction of the court below proper and necessary. As it has truly been remarked "this statute was passed for humane purposes;" it was among the first concessions which were made by that inflexible spirit, which has hitherto mantained its hold upon society, authorizing imprisonment for debt. Coeval with the authority of imprisonment for debt, have been the exertions of men of intelligence, reflection and philanthrophy, to mitigate its rigor; of men who viewed it as a practice fundamentally wrong, a practice which forces their fellow creatures from society, from their friends and their agonized families, into the dreary walls of a prison; which compels them to leave all those facinating endearments, to become an inmate with vermin; which confines them within the same walls which contains the midnight incendiary and the ruthless assassin; not for crimes which they have committed; not for frauds which they have practised on the credulous and unwary; (for such distinctions are not made,) but for the misfortune of being poor; of being unable to satisfy the all-digesting stomach of some ravenous creditor; of men who looked upon the practice as confounding virtue and vice, and destroying the distinction between guilt and innocence, which should unceasingly be cherished in every well regulated Government."

OPINION ON BANKS AND CORPORATIONS—IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

Among Mr. VAN BUREN's labors in the State Senate, may be particularly noticed his course in regard to corporate power and its abuses, since he then exhibited the same jealousy of it by which his subsequent life has been so prominently distinguished. It was in those eight years that the broad foundation of the banking system of the State of New York was laid. He opposed, with a single exception, every one of the numerous banks then established, and he ardently and vigorously admonished his political friends again and again, that they were creating a power that would ultimately attempt to subvert the principles of Republican Government. The exception was the establishment of a Bank at Buffalo, after the destruction of the town by the British; even to this he assented with reluctance, and while doing so, excused it in his place, as being in effect a war measure. There are few American statesmen whose political career exhibits a course of conduct so uniform and unexceptionable, as that of Mr. VAN BUREN in regard to banks.

As long before as the year 1813, he had commenced a series of efforts to abolish imprisonment for debt. These he continued in 1817, 1818, and 1820, and they led at last to the full accomplishment of that great and philanthropic object in his own State. When he was subsequently transferred to the National Legislature, he found Col. Richard M. Johnson there introducing and advocating the measures on the same subject, which have gained for him such distinguished honor.—He united at once in most active co-operation with that brave and generous man and patriotic statesman, and continued to give him efficient assistance as long as he continued in the Senate of the United States. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE WATERS.

The New Orleans True American of the 1st inst., says that the Mississippi had risen a little, and was then as high as it had been at any previous period during the season. In relation to Red River the same paper says:

"By passengers arrived in the Steamer John Linton, from Natchitoches and Alexandria, we learn that Red River has overflowed its banks from Shreveport to the mouth, so as to destroy most of the cotton crops on its borders. Many fine plantations are several feet under water. When the Linton left Natchitoches the middle of last week, the waters were beginning to recede, and the planters in some places were replanting their cotton as the water subsided. On that part of Red River known as the *Regolets du bon dieu*, all the lowlands and plantations were under water. In the Gaillards settlement dwelling houses and cotton gins were afloat. Alexandria was saved from inundation by the enterprise of G. Y. Kelsoe, Esq., who owns a plantation at the lower end, and who levied up the town, and caused it also to be levied to the mouth to the Bayou Rapids above. The lower part of Red River is one continuous sheet of water, from 44 to 60 miles wide, from the lowlands of the Parish of Avoyolles to the highlands at Fort Adams. For forty miles above the mouth, the bed of the river is not to be seen, and the driftwood and water is running out on the right bank through the low grounds of Avoyolles to the Atchafalaya. It is even breaking through and coming in the rear of the plantations on Bayou Boeuf, at Mr. Compton's, extending up and down the Bayou. There will be an immense loss of the cotton crop on Red River. The large and extensive cotton plantation of Gen. Thomas, above Alexandria, was principally under water. The overflow is greater than in 1828. To the increased number of cotton plantations, the damage will greatly exceed that year. The waters however are beginning to subside above.

Western Eloquence.—"If" said a lawyer pleading for his client, whose garden had been sadly disfigured by his neighbor's pig, 'if law is so far gone out of our free and enlightened country, that our neighbor's pigs are to go without yokes, then in [illegible]

THE CAROLINIAN.

Salisbury, Friday, JULY 3, 1840.

State Rights Republican Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS.

STATE LEGISLATURE.
Senate, for Rowan and Davie—HENRY MILLER.
Commons—JESSE A. CLEMENT, GEORGE L. SMITH, and WILLIAM D. CRAWFORD.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.
Commons—COL. PHILIP HEDRICK, and COL. SAMUEL HARGRAVE.

A CHANGE OF TONE.

"*I have ever believed that every Elector has a right to make this call* (for his political creed) *upon those who offer their services to the People,* AND THAT THE CANDIDATES ARE BOUND TO ANSWER."
[Gen. Harrison's declaration in 1822.

"I HAVE COME TO THE DETERMINATION TO ANSWER NO SUCH COMMUNICATIONS, EITHER FROM FRIENDS OR FOES"—[Gen. Harrison's answer to two gentlemen who waited on him with a letter, asking, in the most respectful terms, his sentiments on the subject of Abolition, in 1840.

"*The policy is, that the General* (Harrison) MAKE NO FURTHER DECLARATION OF HIS OPINIONS TO MEET THE PUBLIC EYE, *while occupying his present position.*"
[Reply of Gen. Harrison's "Committee" to the Oswego Union Association.

We are requested to announce *Jno. Shaver, Esq.* a candidate to represent Rowan and Davie in the Commons of the next Legislature.

☞ We have been requested by Judge Saunders to say, that at the time of making his appointment to address the citizens of Rowan County at this place, he was not informed of the fact, that the Harrison party had previously fixed on the same day for their parade and entertainment. He desires it may be understood, that he has no disposition to interfere with their previous occupation of the day any farther than they will freely allow. He however expects to be here.

☞ The Committees appointed in the several Counties composing this Electoral District to confer together in regard to the appointment of an Elector on the State Rights Republican Ticket, have selected BURTON CRAIGE, Esq., of this Town, who has accepted the nomination. The correspondence will be published next week.

THE CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.

JUDGE SAUNDERS *and* MR. MOREHEAD.

Hitherto, we have taken but little part in the contest for Governor which is now going on. We felt no disposition to bandy epithets with such of the Federal presses of the State as have been seeking to build up the fame of their Candidate by heaping calumny and personal abuse on Judge Saunders. As, however, they have now pretty well exhausted their elegant vocabulary of party slang, we desire to submit a few reflections for the consideration of thinking men.

We have already expressed our unhesitating preference for *Judge Saunders*, and the violence with which he has been everywhere assailed by his enemies, is no little evidence of his merit. It was but yesterday, that these same men who are now traducing his fame as a candidate for Governor, applauded him as an able, upright Judge! Can they think the people have not sense to perceive that he who deserved their commendation on the *bench* can hardly have forfeited his character by daring to acquiesce in a popular demand to become a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the State? Yet, the only reason for their sudden change from praise, to bitter denunciation is, because he is a *candidate* for *Governor*. This is crime enough in their eyes.

As most of our readers are *Western men*, we ask their candid attention while we address to their reason and understanding some important facts which—as it seems to us—have a bearing on the question.

Let them judge after they have considered.

Who does not recollect the long and arduous contest which was carried on to secure to the Western Counties their *equal rights?*—Who has forgotten that for more than 20 years, we were refused a Convention to give us an equal representation in the Legislature?

Who now does not know that without a *Convention*, our representation never would have been reformed, and the right of the *people to elect their own Governor*, would not be enjoyed by them at this day?

In the time that tried the zeal, as well as the faith of our public servants in the *West*, and during that period when the whole West was united as one man, to insist upon their RIGHTS, we ask, who made the greatest sacrifice for us, and who persevered longest in the good work even until it was consummated by the final passage of the Convention Bill—John M. Morehead, or R. M. Saunders?

Mr. Morehead did not oppose it, certainly,—but how long did he labor for the West,—or rather, how soon did he not linger, and at last quit his post in order to pursue his own private engagements?

He enlisted in the Assembly of 1821, and then retired for 5 years:—He was again at his post in the Legislature of 1826, and again in the Legislature of 1827. After this we hear no more of his voice, and feel no longer the weight of his influence to vindicate popular Rights. Had our rights been defended and secured? No—Still he no longer battled for them in the field where strength was needed, but though a *Western* man by birth and residence, he went to his law and to his private pursuits, and *left the West to get her rights as she might be able.* But without his aid [illegible] was changed, and he no longer dwelt among us, and although he held the office of Attorney General, which disqualified him for a seat in the Legislature, he remained not only faithful, but zealous and active in the defence of a Convention. The press sent forth to the people appeals from his pen in defence of Western rights, and to support our demand for equal representation.—When our Representatives were foiled in their measures for a Convention, and organized their Committees to appeal to the people and rouse the Republicans of the State to do justice to the West, and to yield back to the people, the proper source of power, the right of choosing their Governor, *Romulus M. Saunders* was always ready to co-operate, and generally acted as one of the chief instruments for upholding our demands—our just demands. Especially in 1832, 1833, and 1834, when the warmest of the fight was going on, and during the time when success at last was secured over the prejudices of our Eastern brethren, we recognize the name of Romulus M. Saunders among those of the Committee who freely devoted their time and talents to secure that victory, and to whose services we are this day mainly indebted for our triumph.

Now that the Western people are clothed with their just right of electing a Chief Magistrate, we ask it political gratitude and a generous confidence in one who has served them so faithfully, does not call on us to give some heed to the inquiry—To whom is the *West* most indebted for the final triumph in the *Convention question?* Shall we reward the fearless, unwavering, active, and successful co-adjutor of our own cause by abuse, and false imputations, in order to elevate over him a man who made few, or no sacrifices in our service? and who in the hour of our greatest need was neither felt nor heard?

The fact is indisputable—and long may an honest and generous Western population remember it—that to the Central Committee on the Convention, and chiefly to those members of it who resided at Raleigh, are the people indebted for the success of the Convention in 1834. We would not abate one iota from the just and high claims of another gentleman, whose name is too familiar to the public on this question, to require insertion. But Romulus M. Saunders was with him, and impelled by a like zeal, and the same principles;—he was an active co-operator in the work, and an efficient aid in carrying on the contest. We are not to be understood as saying or intimating that Mr. Morehead was opposed to the West;—what we mean to say is, that he *lagged* in the good work, and turned back (as he had a right to do unquestionably) to pursue his own private business.—Before the people had secured their rights, he "quit the service" of the West, and we ask, is it just or proper that he should now come forward, as a "Western" candidate to reap the *honors* of our final success, over one who lead us on to victory in our great western political contest of more than twenty years? Gratitude forbids it!—Justice forbids it!—Principle forbids it! No, let partizan leaders and brawling demagogues heap calumnies and abuse on this man whom we know to be honest and faithful;—let them circulate the slanders of an irritated party in the vain effort to degrade an old western leader;—for ourselves, we cannot doubt that the People of Western Carolina will throw aside the trammels and dictation of such as they are, and come forward to the support of the man who *never quit the standard of the West*, and of her *right to equal representation*, until he had borne it, or helped to bear it on to victory.—We cannot believe that our People will exercise the right which *Romulus M. Saunders* so effectually aided in obtaining for them, by using it to dishonor one of the leaders who was always untiring in his efforts to restore that right to the People. This right of voting for Governor, they will hardly be induced to exercise for the dishonor, we say, of *R. M. Saunders*, who aided in its recovery—in order to gratify the malignity of his enemies, or to reward the lukewarm zeal of Mr. Morehead for Western Rights. He who has done so little for the West, must not count on exciting a sectional feeling in the West by being dubbed a Western candidate. Where, where and how has he *served the West*, to entitle him to be so called?

We are called upon by the gratitude which is due a faithful public servant, to consider these things.

Hard Times.—How any man of intelligence or candor can for a moment contend that the *hard times* have been brought upon the country by any agency of the Government, is most extraordinary. But if the Government is guilty of this charge, why have we all slang charges and abuse without any reason—why do not the accusers point out the measure by which it was done?

The Government has greatly reduced the Tariff Taxes within a few years. Is this the cause of hard times? If this be so, then of course the Federalists would make times easy again, by imposing new Taxes on the people!

The Government has, within the past two years, reduced the expenditures of the country more than *eleven millions* of dollars. Is this the cause of the hard times? If so, the Federalists would bring about a change and make times better, by again introducing a system of extravagant expenditures;—by again imposing upon the people a National debt which they consider a "National blessing."

No,—the Government has had no agency, as the Federal humbuggers well know, in making the times hard:—the scarcity of money, which begets the difficulties called "hard times," is attributable to another cause;—it comes from a quarter over which the Government has no control, and has been brought about by a power which is seeking to control the Government and the Law—we mean the BANKS.

It is stated in the Treasurer's Report to Congress that there are 950 Banks, including branches, in the Union.

On the 1st of January, 1837, these Banks had in circulation notes to the amount of [illegible] [illegible] had been reduced to [illegible] than 1[illegible] millions, and doubtless before this time it is reduced to less than 100 millions, thus taking from circulation in *three years* alone, at least *fifty millions*, or an amount equal to nearly 17 millions of dollars a year, and the process still going on—the Banks every day calling in their notes, and issuing none. [illegible] is the cause of hard times, and there is not an intelligent candid man in the country who will [illegible] view of the facts and deny that it is so, or charge the Government with the usual *Federal slang.*

It is the scarcity of money produced by the sudden contraction of their issues, and demand of their debts made by the Banks for political effect, which is the cause of the "hard times." The Banks are not only calling in all their notes, and paying none out, they are doing more;—they have locked up in their vaults, according to estimate, nearly 100 millions of gold and silver—which, for all the present benefit it is to the community, might as well be sunk in the bottom of the sea.

These, and these only, are the causes of the hard times.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Within the last few weeks, many distinguished men heretofore belonging to the "Whig" party have renounced Harrisonism and declared their intention of supporting Mr. Van Buren. They are disgusted with the log cabin and hard cider parades of the Federalists, and refuse to support a dumb candidate or adhere to a party without principles. Among other changes, we find in Kentucky some of importance, such as that of the *Hon. Jno. Rowan*, formerly U. S. Senator from that State, the Hon. *Henry Daniels*, the Hon. *Ben Hardin*, *Jas. D. Hardin, Esq.*, and *R. N. Wickliffe, Esq.* By way of expressing their contempt for the latter gentleman since he has quit their party, the Federals turn up their delicate noses and call him "greasy Bob." If he was a "filthy mechanic" they could not do more. It must be very humiliating to Mr. Wickliffe to be treated in this manner by these dapper gentlemen, who but the other day looked up to him with high regard as a distinguished party leader, and now heap bitter denunciation and low abuse on his name, in evident transports of rage and disappointment because he has abandoned them.

The recent movements in Georgia for the benefit of Harrisonism, have aroused the Republicans of that State too,—they are rallying to the standard of the administration in such numbers and with a spirit that will shame the recreant State Rights men who have forgotten and disregarded their principles, to worship cabins, and swill sour cider to the glory of the Federal abolition "equal hero." Besides the true Republicans, Black, Colquitt and Cooper,—we have the names of many others, such as Lamar, Lumpkin, Seaborn Jones, Bethune, Howard, and Hardin, with crowds besides. The efforts of the Convention got up in Milledgeville for the benefit of Harrison and Federalism, have resulted gloriously for the Republican cause. The people are awakened—public meetings are called, and there is an influence abroad that will overwhelm these time serving followers after men. The old Republican State of Georgia can neither be gulled nor driven into the ranks of the many-colored party. Set that down as certain.

Harrison Evidence.—As we suppose one word of proof furnished out of their own mouths will be more conclusive in convicting the Harrison party than volumes of evidence besides, we give the following extract, as a settler of the point heretofore maintained by them, that the old General earned his popularity at home, by his vote on the Missouri question. In one of the "picture book" lives of the hero, (we have seen only two, one having a horse on it and a man holding him, the other a horse rearing, with a man on his back holding up his right hand—this last is the pamphlet,) if the reader will turn to the 12th page, not quite half way down, he will find the following:

"In 1816, he (Gen. Harrison) was elected by a large majority, a member of the House of Representatives in Congress from Ohio. In this station he served, greatly to his own honor and TO THE SATISFACTION OF HIS CONSTITUENTS, until 1819; when, on the expiration of his term of service, he was chosen to the Senate of the State Legislature."

"He served to the satisfaction of his constituents," of course, then, he could not have sacrificed himself, or displeased them by any vote or conduct;—he was immediately chosen to the State Legislature,—this shows that he was popular at the time. So, after all, this wonderful Missouri vote, about which we have heard so much, stands briefly thus:

Gen. Harrison voted once, and once only, in Congress for the admission of Missouri in the year 1818; this was the expiration of his term of office, when he returned home, went to the State Legislature, and introduced and voted for Resolutions affirming doctrines precisely the *reverse* of what his friends claim for him by his vote in Congress, resolutions (which we published last week) instructing their Senators, &c., to vote against the admission of Missouri, unless slavery was restricted. Missouri was admitted in 1820, when Harrison was in the Ohio Legislature voting *against* its admission. So much for his Southern vote on this question, which turns out to be "much ado about nothing."

We should have said nothing more on this matter, as our remarks last week were conclusive, but we have heard the evidence questioned, and thought we would give the party something which they could not dispute, in an extract from one of their "picture-books."

☞ The only news which we have of any importance from *Congress* is, that it had been agreed to put an end to the debate on the Sub-Treasury Bill on Monday, and report the same to the House for the final question. *We* had expected, in all probability, to hear by last mail from Washington of its passage, but failed to receive the papers.

The Bankrupt Bill has finally passed the Senate, and is now before the House.

"AN ELOQUENT RECORD."

In the year 1790, when 18 years of age, Gen. Harrison says, he "became a member of an Abolition Society," "the principles of which he has since faithfully preserved."

In 1800, he delivered a speech in Congress in favor of maintaining a Standing Army during the Alien and Sedition Law administration, and in opposition to the Republicans in that body,—John Randolph, Nathaniel Macon, and others who voted against it.

In one of the years during the "reign of terror" administration of John Adams, he returned home from Congress with the "black cockade" of Federalism on his hat.

In 1800, he was appointed by the Federal Government of John Adams, Governor of the North West Territory.

In 1807, he approved and signed a bill as Governor of Indiana, providing for the *selling* of white men and women for fines and costs of Court, and for whipping them, in case of any attempt to escape this cruel sentence, with thirty nine stripes!

In 1813, he resigned his commission in the army and quit the service of his country at one of the gloomiest periods of the war.

In 1816, a resolution was introduced into the United States Senate, voting a medal and thanks to Governor Shelby and Gen. Harrison, which honor was refused to Gen. Harrison, and his name stricken out. This vote Gen. Harrison said, had "attached to his name a disgrace which no time, or efforts of his, could efface."

In 1817, he proposed a plan for making soldiers of all the boys in the country, by training them up in camps at an annual expense of two millions of dollars. He said, in reference to the plan, that, if Government should not be able to defray the heavy expense otherwise, it ought to make itself able by laying *additional taxes.*

In 1818, while a member of Congress, he voted for resolutions asserting the power of Congress to make roads and canals in the different States, and altogether broadly maintaining all the anti Republican doctrine of Internal Improvement by the General Government.

In 1820, he introduced into the Ohio Legislature Resolutions *declaring slavery to be a great moral and political evil,* and requesting the Representation of that State in Congress to vote against the admission of Missouri or any other Territory, unless slavery was restricted in its limits.

In 1821, he voted for a Bill in the Ohio Legislature, similar to the Indiana law, to sell free white men.

In 1826, on the charge of Mr. Randolph in the United States Senate, he acknowledged himself to have been the friend of John Adams and the other supporters of his Federal administration, that he believed him to be "*a pure patriot," and his conduct had proved him so.*

In 1828, he voted for the odious Tariff of that year, known as the "Bill of Abominations."

In 1831, in an address to the Agricultural Society of Hamilton County, Ohio, he said, when asked whether he would under *any* circumstances abandon the Tariff policy,—"*when the streets of Norfolk and Charleston shall be covered with grass, and our Southern friends find no market for their produce—and this state of things can be directly traced to the Tariff*—I would then instantly give my vote for its modification or entire repeal."

In 1833, in a speech delivered at Cheviot in Ohio, he declared that "*the right of State interposition strikes at the very foundation of the Legislative powers of Congress:*" he insisted that the *judicial power* was paramount to *State Rights;* he advocated a National Bank;—the system of a protective Tariff, and the doctrines of the Proclamation and Force Bill.

In 1834, he declared in a speech delivered at Vincennes, that "it had always been an object near his heart, to see the surplus revenue of the Government appropriated to the cause of emancipation," (buying up the slaves.)

In 1839, the Harrisburg Convention was forced by Abolition influence into the nomination of Harrison, against the vote of the whole Southern Delegation.

In 1840, Gen. Harrison declares "his determination to make no more avowals of opinion for the public eye:"—"to answer no questions on the subject of Abolition, to friends or foes."

To conclude the whole, it is ascertained and proven that his friends at the North are making secret pledges, by his authority, to the Abolitionists, assuring them of his soundness on that point;—that they are proclaiming him as a Bank man where the Bank is popular, and against the Bank, in parts of the country where it is not popular:—as a Tariff and Internal Improvement man in some sections, and as opposed to those doctrines in others. In short, that he is any thing to gain votes, and permitted by his "conscience keepers" to say nothing that can possibly operate to lose them:—the dumb candidate of a party composed of Federalists, Abolitionists, and Bank-men, each division having in view the accomplishment of their particular schemes, and all contending for the existence of monied monopolies with a power above the Laws, and opposed to the Constitution and the People.

It is said in the letter of Gen. Harrison's Committee to the Oswego Association, that if—

> "General Harrison be the successful candidate for the Presidency, that office will be happily and constitutionally administered, and under the guidance of the same principles which directed our Washington, Jefferson and Madison."

One of these same three, Jno. C. Wright, who has been a most violent Federalist all his life, spoke in the manner following of Jefferson in 1806.

> "*Jefferson,* though seated on the top of Olympus, BY UNPRINCIPLED PARASITES, *has become a butt and a by word.* Those who were once the foremost in the ranks of his advocates, are now laboring to expose his weakness and misconduct."

And at another time, of his Republican Administration, as—"*A weak, hollow-hearted, temporising, suspected and suspicious Administration.*"

This is the fellow who has the insolence to ask the "generous confidence" of Southern Republicans for a dumb candidate, under his control and keeping: a candidate who, if elected, would be entirely ruled and governed by the old Federal [illegible]

The latest [illegible] is travelling over the [illegible], acting the buffoon, singing "Tippecanoe songs," ranting of log cabins and hard cider, and playing the clown, with the assistance of [illegible] honorable members of Congress, who are so condescending as to take this "huge paw" by the hand, to gull the other "ignorant huge paws." One of the Federal gentlemen was asked if he did not think this wonderful Bear was too low and silly in his ravings to have any good effect:—"Oh, yes, said he—too much so for the *cities,* but he will suit very well for the *country people.*"

This is something like the exclamation of another one of the cider party, not a hundred miles from this place, when he heard of the log cabin and hard cider show that is to come off here on the 4th. "Ah," said he, rubbing his hands, "this is the thing to catch the country people. It will do more good for old Tip in one day, than all the arguing and speeches could in a month."

These things show the opinion the Federal Whiggies have of the intelligence of the "country people."

"TIP—TYLER—TARIFF."

The Tariffites are again in motion—Mr. Andrew Stewart, formerly a leading member of the Tariff party in Congress, has recently delivered a speech at Waynesburg in Pennsylvania, in which he says:

> "Mr. Van Buren has always voted against us on the Tariff, (except in 1828, when he voted under instructions): on the other hand, Harrison has always voted for it, and has always been its warm and decided advocate. *Turn them* (the Administration party) *out and put in better,—restore the Tariff,* and thereby replenish your treasury, and transfer the *burden* of the public improvements from the State to the General Government."

Surely there could be nothing plainer than this. Here we have from the lips of one of the leading men of the Harrison party, a distinct representation of the scheme they have in view:—namely, to elect Harrison—1st, That he may *restore* the Tariff, and so impose new *Taxes:*—2nd, That the General Government may assume the State debts, and bear the burden of building roads, canals, &c., in the States.

Such warnings as these are constantly falling on our ears to tell us the principles of the Harrison party. Farmers of North Carolina! are you ready to place your necks in the Tariff halter again? If not, avoid the party, and beware of giving your vote for the Tariff-tax candidate, W. H. Harrison.

"SHROUDED IN MYSTERY," *more than ever.*

Of all the ill-concerted, badly-planned, and miserable frauds ever attempted on a free and intelligent people, the effort now making by the Federal Bank party to palm off a dumb candidate on this Country, is the most bare-faced. Without a single avowal of principle, they are endeavoring by getting up an excitement for a mock military hero, by log cabin shows, hard cider guzzling, and buffoon songs, to carry away the reason of men, and lead them on with senseless appeals to passion and prejudice, such arts as are used to sway the degraded populace of London, or the mobs of Paris. Every day brings some new development of folly.

When Gen. Harrison was first nominated and refused to answer any questions through his conscience keeping Committee, we thought it was degrading enough, that he should have submitted himself to the control of these "keepers," but late accounts show the facts in a more humiliating light than ever.—Some time ago he wrote a letter to Mr. Williams, a member of Congress, which was paraded in the Federal prints with their usual flourishes as satisfactory and decisive. It turned out only a new edition of the old song, making no avowals, but as usual referring back to all-sorts of opinions on all subjects expressed at any time during his past life. Recently we have had another of the same kind of letters, but more weak and disjointed than any preceding it, addressed to a gentleman in Virginia, re-affirming his previous declarations to make no new expressions in answer to the many calls for his sentiments and opinions.—The last news which we have of this caged hero in part loose, is contained in the report given by a Columbus, Ohio, paper of a speech delivered by him at that place, (we will publish the whole account next week.) He there disavowed any knowledge of his Committee, and affirmed, with a solemn oath, that he did not, nor had he ever known them as such;—that he had handed his letters over to Major Gwynne to be answered, &c., but with the balance, professing to act as a "Corresponding Committee," he had no connection. Here we have directly from Gen. Harrison's own lips, a disavowal of any authorized action of the "Committee" for him. The Committee say they answer letters by his request. He says they do not. Who are we to believe, or what are we to think of the whole mystery!

The same paper states, that on the arrival of Harrison in Columbus, he was conducted to the "log cabin" of the party, a *song* was first sung, then several speeches made, and at the conclusion another *song* wound up the performances of the day. He made no mention of Abolition, a National Bank, the Tariff or any of the great political questions of the day, but confined himself mainly to recounting his military exploits.—What a farce and humbug is here displayed! The Columbus paper concludes by wishing that the old General may return that way and give them another speech, as it would be the best thing which could happen for the good of the Republican cause.

A Sign.—It is well known to all who have noticed the progress of events for some time past, that the Federal papers in the South, and especially in North Carolina, have lately failed to inform their readers concerning the progress of Abolition. We may go farther and say that many of them studiously withhold information on this subject, and conceal from the public the designs and doings of that party, and some of them even go so far as to sneer at the idea of any danger from these fanatics, and effect to ridicule such of their cotemporaries as have spoken out on this momentous movement at the North. Let it be remembered too, that only a few months since they all joined in denouncing the dangerous tendency of Abolition fanaticism.

Now, we put the question directly—why is this so? Has the character of Abolition changed, or has it become less dangerous? Has that party become weaker, or are their efforts to subvert Southern rights relaxed? No! On the other hand, they are increasing in strength daily, and becoming more bold, determined and persevering in their exertions. Why, then, do the Southern Federal Whig papers who support Harrison for the Presidency, keep their readers ignorant of the designs and progress of this, the most dangerous and diabolical party that ever arose or existed in this country? Why is it that they seldom say one word about the schemes of these incendiary fanatics? We put the question to every man who reads this,—and only ask him to answer it in his own mind.

* * *

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

It was predicted by Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. Editor, that the Federalists in this country would never reach power, unless it be by *humbuggery,* or by *force:*—and it seems that the leaders of that party of the present day are profitting by Mr. Jefferson's prediction, and are now using both these weapons to elevate Gen. Harrison to the Presidential Chair. Look at their log cabin and hard cider shows—ruffled-shirt nabobs and rich Bank owners, imitating the poor man's manner of living, to buy the poor man's vote,—which I regard as a gross insult to every respectable poor man in the country.—But what is most outrageous, is the attempt which, I understand, is now making by some of the leaders in this County, to [illegible] County have endeavored to induce poor men to sign a pledge to vote for Harrison. A poor man came in town a few days since, I am informed, to sell some beef or pork to one of the managers of the log cabin show to be here on the 4th, and he was told that, if he would sign a pledge to vote for Harrison, they would buy it;—otherwise, they would not. The poor farmer, as every freeman should, indignantly told them he would do no such thing, and, of course, did not sell his meat.

And it is also rumored, that the leaders of the same party here are secretly circulating pledges throughout the County, and endeavoring to make every uninformed man they can, sign them, to vote for Harrison!

Now, Mr. Editor, if these things be so, which I have no reason to doubt, what are we coming to? Here is a party who are aping the manner in which poor men live, and pretending to be the *exclusive* friends of the poor People, making a direct attempt to deprive these same poor men of one of their dearest rights—the right of voting as they please! Freemen of Rowan! will you tolerate such insolence? Will you support a party that resorts to such corrupt and tyrannical means to advance their cause? Would an honest, patriotic cause need such means to support it?

I ask the People to reflect on these things, and be on their guard.

ROWAN.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

According to previous notice, a number of Delegates from the Counties of Guilford, Randolph and Chatham, met in Ashborough, on the 17th June, 1840, for the purpose of selecting a Democratic Republican Elector for said Electoral District: On motion, Wilson S. Hill of Guilford, was called to the Chair, and Col. Garret Lane and Col. Alfred Staley, were appointed Secretaries.

It was then moved and carried, that Gen RICHARD C. COTTON, of Chatham, be nominated as the Democratic Republican Elector for this District, and Allen Peoples, Col. Ira Lane, and Tidence Lane, Esqr., were appointed a Committee to inform Gen. Cotton of his nomination.

On motion of Howgil Julian, Esq.

Resolved, That Gen. Cotton be requested to visit the several Counties composing this Electorial District, and address the People on the various topics now agitating the public mind in regard to the Presidential Election.

On motion of Thos. Fruit, Esq.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretaries sign the proceedings of this meeting, and have them published in the Western Carolinian, with a request that the North Carolina Standard, the Yanceyville Rubicon, and the Southern Citizen copy the same.

The Convention then adjourned.

WILSON S. HILL, Chairman.

GARRET LANE,
ALFRED STALEY, } Secretaries.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MR. EDITOR: I see from a pamphlet lately put forth by the Federal Printers of the National Intelligencer, and entitled—"Harrison in Congress," that he, Harrison when, in Congress, voted to give to one of the manschools in Ohio, a whole Township of the Public Lands, that is, a tract of land *six miles square,* containing upwards of *twenty two thousand acres.* Now, as the managers of the College had the right to select the land where they chose, of course they would take the best, worth $10 per acre, making a gift of at least *two hundred thousand dollars.* I ask, what more right have this high-school in Ohio to the public lands, than any one of our old field schools in North Carolina?—The only difference is, that the high-school is for the rich, while our old field schools are generally resorted to by the children of the common people;—and, yet the Federalists are trying to make us believe that this old man Harrison is the friend of poor men—a great friend indeed! He votes away thousands, and thousands of the people's land to aid the rich in educating their sons, and then he turns about on the other hand, and votes to sell poor white men, and woman too, because they are too poor to pay fines and costs,—and he don't even stop here, but goes on and provides to have inflicted on the backs of such poor men and women, "thirty nine stripes," in certain cases.

Mr. Editor, I cannot vote for this old man Harrison,—I'm afraid if elected, he might give all our lands to the rich, and then *sell* the poor to work them. To tell you the truth, I am not overly partial to the little Dutchman either, but to the best of my belief, so far, he has acted pretty well, and of the two, I must prefer him. I don't think he will give our money and lands away as Harrison has done, and he is too much of a Republican to sell the poor, or whip them either.

To conclude, I must say it is bad enough in all conscience to SELL a poor white man,—but then to turn in and whip him to boot, is too bad.—I never can vote for the man who was in favor of such cruelties.

A WORKING-MAN.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MR. EDITOR: Having heard a great deal about the "hard cider" and "log cabin" doings that is to be in your town on the 4th inst., I had felt some inclination to go over and see the show; but, as good luck would have it, while deliberating on the matter, a No. of the Salisbury *Watchman* found its way to my work bench.

Of this interesting and *respectable!* sheet there are lots passing to and fro in our County, as free as the air we breathe—they have not even the frank of a member of Congress, or of a Postmaster. Don't you think, Mr. Editor, these folks of the Watchman are very liberal indeed, to thus go about enlightening the People free gratis *for nothing!* But what I was going to say, is, that I had a notion to go over and see this great *free show;* but I find it strongly recommended in the Watchman, that the People come prepared to camp without the gates of the city; and also, the good People of the country are solicited to bring in their chickens, pigs, vegetables, and other necessaries of life, to assist in supporting this great bacchanalian feasts. I saw in the Watchman a part of the show—their banners, with the names of their candidates inscribed thereon, and other humbug enough in the columns to disgust any man of common sense. Wonder they don't get a full set of cider making machinery, a log cabin and a barrel of cider, and coon and 'possum skins, and present them all to the "*literary*" Editors of the Watchman.

It was said by one famed for wisdom among the ancients, that fools make feasts, and would you infer that those who eat them could be humbugged, bought and sold, by such trickery? Does Harrison stand pledged to carry out their principles of *economy?* Or are they just carrying out Harrison's principles of *reform* among the People, by learning them not only to kill time by the wholesale, but to drink liquor by the barrel, and make drunkards by the dozen!

A DAVIDSON MECHANIC.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SHOWS! SHOWS!! SHOWS!!!

MR. EDITOR: The lovers of rare sport will do well to come to Salisbury, on the 4th of July, as there will be a company of Northern showmen in the place, exhibiting some of the most extraordinary *feats of strength* and activity that have ever been performed in this country, upon the most reasonable terms. At the same time, the Salisbury Tippecanoe Club will exhibit their grand Log Cabin Managerie *free gratis.* Among the rest, it is expected that the Club will exhibit one of the most wonderful natural curiosities of the present age, to wit: *Little Benny,* of the dirty sheet, who was hanged, dead, and buried, but who, Major Downing like, has all of a sudden made his appearance again, and swears he is alive. The Club will then wind up with a grand and splendid Hard Cider Row.

BOB SHORT.

P. S. It has been rumored in some places that I have abandoned the Republican ranks, and joined the Feds here in Rowan, and am hereafter to be a writer for the "literary sheet;"—this is not the case, I can't go Log Cabins, Hard Cider, and humbuggery, no way it can be fixed—and as to writing for the Watchman, [illegible]

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MR. EDITOR: I have been considerably amused several times of late, to see the Town gentlemen shoulder their hatchets at the ringing of the Court-House bell, and march off as soberly as if they were going to do something, down to the Grove where the roasted [illegible] and shoats are to be eat and the Hard Cider to be drunk, and the Hard Cider speech-makers are to hold forth to the glory of "old Tip" on the 4th. The cream of the joke though, is, to see those spruce gentlemen, who, some of them, never had any working implement in their hands in all their lives for the purpose of labor, and who make such a hubbub about log cabins and poor folks, going to *work!* Oh, ye little fishes! handling their little hatchets in their delicate hands, *with their gloves on!* and with about the same skill and effect that a monkey would manage edge tools! It tickles the real working man mightily to look at their motions. I'd like to see them put to work in earnest one of these hot days. Wouldn't there be sweating and groaning towards dinner time?

Yours, & so forth,

A DUTCHMAN.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MR. EDITOR: I have heard that the Hard Cider party are to have 7 or 8 log cabins here on the 4th.—As I don't suppose they will want to take them all the way back home, after the show, I have been thinking they would like to sell them on reasonable terms, to pay some of the expense for hauling here. If this should be the case, I wish you would let them know through you paper, that I will give a reasonable price for two of them of middling size, and pay the cash down. I want one of them myself—tolerably large, for a pig pen—the other I buy at the request of a neighbor of mine, who wants it for a hen coop. You will oblige me, Mr. Editor, by publishing some notice of this, as we both need the articles very much, and the cabins will be exactly the thing.

Yours, &c.,

A FARMER.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MR. EDITOR: I suppose you are to have Glorious Log Cabin and Hard Cider doings in your Town on the 4th of July;—where, no doubt, there will be a great assemblage of Federal Lawyers and Doctors—Bankmen and Merchants, and every thing that can be said or sung,—true or untrue—calculated to prejudice the people against the Administration, and wheedle them into the support of old Tip, will be resorted to. Among the nonsensical stuff with which the Federal papers are daily filled, I see several Glorification songs which some of their "Literary" gentlemen have composed, and which are generally sung in their Log Cabin marches, and of course will be sung with a looseness, (as the boy said,) on the present occasion. For my part, I always like to have a chorus to my songs, and as I have seen none to suit me to any of theirs, I have composed the following, which can be easily annexed to any of the Feddies' favorite songs, and which will mightily enlighten the people.

CHORUS:

Hard Cider, Log Cabin, the Federalists' tools,
Hard Cider, Log Cabin, catch ignorant fools;
Hard Cider, Log Cabin, old Tip pe-ca-noe,
To cry out "Hard Cider" is all we can do.

ANTI-CIDER.

Hard Times for the Farmers.—Beef is selling in Salisbury at from 5 to 6 cents a pound! O.

From the Nashville Union.

PLAYING LOG CABIN.

We have seen little children upon plantations playing cob-house—gathering the cobs of corn and building little houses for amusement, placing their mute dolls and little dishes in them, and having a little neighborhood in miniature for their own amusement. The sport is innocent, and is rarely if ever discouraged by parents, it being so well adapted to the capacity of the infant mind. But it is reserved to the party which have claimed "all the talents" to imitate the dear little children. Gentlemen of full growth, with lilly white hands and ruffle shirts, have even made arrangements in Nashville for playing (not exactly *cob house,*) but *log cabin.* The only difference in the sports is, that the children used cobs and the whiggies use logs. The houses are built much in the same manner—and the whiggies seem to be as much delighted with the play as were the children. We understand that a large landholder in this county has promised to give one hundred barrels of the hardest kind of cider towards the amusement, and that the game is about to be commenced.

The feddies, dear little creatures, shall enjoy themselves—yes, they shall. They shall have milk too, the dear little honeys, if they want it. They shan't be plagued—so they shan't—

"Lullaby baby, on the tree top," &c.

* * *

From the Globe of June 18.

FEDERAL VIOLENCE.

It would seem that the black cockade soldiery, now enlisted under bank banners in different sections of the Union, are reanimated with the spirit which would restore "the reign of terror." The hope inspired by the nomination to the Presidency of one who owed his first appointment to distinguished civil station to the elder Adams, and his last to the younger Adams, and the addition of bank stimulants to its needy recruits, has awakened anew the assassin ferocity which always marked the conduct of that party towards the free press, which obstructs its way to power. The Ohio Jeffersonian of the 11th, brings us this symptom of the revival of the odious spirit of this faction of 1798:

> "*Attempt at Assassination.*—The able, energetic, and talented editor, Dr. J. Dunham, of "The St. Clairsville Gazette," was waylaid by several Bank-bought slaves, on the night of the 22nd ult., about 11 o'clock, while returning from a social party in the country, and an attempt made to assassinate him. The alleged cause seems to be the expositions of the vile conduct of the Bank in that town. And has it really come to pass, that a Democratic editor is unsafe in his person, in the solemn hour of night, because he will not yield his mind and opinions, Harrison-like, to the keeping of a committee of bankers? It is high time that freemen should arouse to a sense of the dangers that surround their liberties."

But the St. Louis Argus of the 9th, which comes clothed in mourning, brings, in the tidings of the death of its amiable and unoffending proprietor, the most shocking evidence of the fell and foul purposes which partizan zeal, inflamed by mercenary objects, invariably inspires. A miscreant named Darnes, has been busied in St. Louis in getting up public sentiment for the Bank of the United States, under the auspices of the Federal party; and, like certain Conservatives in this quarter, called the meetings and proceedings gotten up by him, *Democratic,* by way of imposition at a distance. This procedure was exposed in the St. Louis Argus, which charged that it was "*a meeting under false colors.*" The passage in the article to which Darnes took exception was as follows: "A word about this bank movement. Nothing more clearly proves the dung-hill breed of the Federalists than this bank *movement,* and the toadies made use of to play off the game." Darnes demanded of Mr. Davis to say whether it was intended to apply this language to him. Mr. Davis, as Darnes well knew, was not the Editor of the Argus: the name of Mr Gilpin, the Editor, stands at the head of the editorial column. Mr. Davis could not, therefore, answer with regard to the application of an imputation which he did not make, and for which he was not responsible. [illegible]

Darnes, and [illegible], his friends, [illegible] jackass or a poltroon would think [illegible] planation of the meaning of an [illegible] fensive, except by making applicat[illegible] and acknowledged author. The edi[illegible] per is William Gilpin, as is apparent [illegible] and he holds himself responsible for all [illegible] pears in the Argus as editorial. He can general[illegible]ly be found at the office, on Olive street; and [illegible] any particular business of the kind from gentlem[illegible] he will make it a point not to be absent.

Mr. Gilpin is a gentleman of high charac[illegible] was educated at West Point, and understand[illegible] use of arms. The defiance which he th[illegible] addressed also to "*the little clique of F*[illegible] who, he says, "*hiss on to the assault* [illegible] *ing letters which they themselves dare not underwrite,*" instead of drawing off the venge[illegible] of this clique from the inoffensive Mr. Davis [illegible] was intended, unhappily made him its victim.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this County, on the 2nd instant, by [illegible] Esq., Mr. HENRY HOOSE to Miss BEVERLY [illegible] RY.

In this County, on the 28th ult., by John [illegible] Esq., Mr. RICHARD PINCKSTON to Miss [illegible] NAH LYERLY, daughter of Mr. Anthony Lyerly.

In Cabarrus County, on the 11th [illegible] Mr. Graeber, Col. JOHN SHINPOCH to Miss [illegible] TINA MILLER, daughter of Mr. George Miller.

In this County, on the 25th ult., by Charles [illegible] Esq., Mr. DANIEL F. KENNERLY to Miss [illegible] T. CORRELL, daughter of Mr. Daniel Correll.

At Air Mount, Alabama, on the 17th ult., by Rev. J. B. King, DONALDSON HALL, [illegible] las county, Ala., to Miss JEMIMA HOUSTON, daughter of Archibald Houston, Esq., of [illegible] county, N. C.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

In this County, on the 26th ult., Mr. [illegible] AREY, in his 65th year.

DR. JAMES G. WOMAC

HAVING located himself permanently in the Town of SALISBURY, tenders his professional services to its citizens and the adjacent country, in all the various branches of his profession. He can be found at his Office, on main street, one door below the office of the "Western Carolinian."

July 3, 1740. [illegible]

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. C., on the 1st day of July, 1840.

A...Dan'l. Agner, William Agar, John H. Allen, [illegible] W. W. Albie, (2) Dr. B. Austin.

B...Mrs. Catharine A. Bowles, Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. Nelly Brown, Christian Bastian, [illegible] Adam Brown, Lewis Beard, Philip Brown, [illegible] Bulloch, John Blackwelder, John [illegible] ver, Divis Bowers, Oustan Bradshaw, [illegible] well, Mrs. Elmira Brandon, Allen Brown, [illegible]

C...D. F. Callwell, (4) Miss Elmira [illegible] Crotser, John Cinder, Jesse B. Callwell, [illegible] George H. Conkling, Archibald Canty, (2) J. A. [illegible] mons, Thos. Callwell, Mrs. Elizabeth T. C[illegible] Connon Caniday, Jacob Cotton.

D...Joseph E. Dobbin, Timothy Dowland, (2) [illegible] rine Dillow.

E...Peter Eller, Miss Mary Jane [illegible] John W. Ellis, Samuel Ellison, Jacob [illegible]

F...John Fraley, (2) John N. Fuller, Charles Fra[illegible] Henry Fletcher, Rachel Frick, Henry File, John [illegible] Foster, George A. Fraley, Gaten Fetrill, Miss [illegible] Fesra, Ira Fitzgerald, E. W. Ford.

G...Henderson Good, R[illegible] J. Grout, (2)

H...Miss Susannah H[illegible], Daniel H[illegible] Franklin Haden, Miss Sarah H. Hutson, [illegible] Hulenworth, Solomon Hall, Robert & Josiah [illegible] N. Partee, Rev. James D. Hall, David Heath[illegible]

J...Peter Josey, Augustus Jordan, Benjam[illegible] Mrs. Barbry Jacobs, Philip Jacobs, Littleton [illegible]

K...Peter Krider, Mrs. Elizabeth Krider, [illegible] rell.

L...John Lingle, Miss Sophia Lyerly, [illegible] George M. Lyerly, Charles M. Lides, James [illegible] Messrs Elias & A. Lipe, James Luckey, W. [illegible] Miss Lucy Letheco.

M...Mrs. Eliza Mull, Ebenezer Moore, [illegible] James Megary (2,) James C. McConnaughey, [illegible] Murph, Miss Sarah Moore, Jesse May, [illegible] (Tailor,) John M. Myers, Henry Miller, [illegible] Duncan McLauren, Mrs. Mira Mitchell, [illegible] Cubbins, James Mitchell, Mrs Isabella M[illegible]

N...James B. Nolly, Robert Nealy.

O...C. J. Orrell (2), Miss Mary Owings (2).

P...Samuel E. Phillips, Jacob Pool, Dr. W. P[illegible] Hon. R. M. Pearson, Harrod Pope, Rev. James Phil[illegible]

R...John Rendleman (2), John Rice (3), Je[illegible] (2), Mrs. Susan Roberts (2), George or Richard [illegible] son, David Roseman, W. Butler (2), John Rush.

S...R. M. Saunders (4), George C. Sledge, Nicholas Shuping, Miss Ann Shaiver, H. A. Swink, Dan. Swink, Samuel Sloan, Society of Fulton Lodge, Garret Shu[illegible] len, Peter Stiller (2), Louis Slaughter.

T...W. J. Thompson, Alexander Trexler, Jno. Troutman, Col. A. R. Turk, John Thompson, Nimrod Thompson, J. Thomason, W. Thornton.

W...E. H. Weeks, Mrs. Ann William, Arthur Weaver, William Walton, Samuel Wilhelm, Cataline Wilson, Mr Woodson, D. Watson, J. W. Watson, William C. White, Jacob Weinsburg (2), Miss [illegible] Weaver.

V...Valentine S. Varn, Prina Valentine.

H. W. CONNER, P. M.

July 3, 1840.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL be Sold for cash, at the Courthouse in Salisbury, on the 3rd day of August next, being Court day, the

Tavern House and Lot,

In Salisbury occupied by William D. Crawford, and which the said Crawford purchased of Thos. A. Hague, to satisfy a Venditioni Exponas in favor of D. F. Caldwell and wife against said Crawford.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place,

Six Valuable Negroes,

A man named John, a woman named Mary, girl Eliza, girl Martha, boy Bob, and boy Jim;

A LOT IN SALISBURY,

On which is situated a good Threshing and Cotton Machine, and an unimproved LOT adjoining Mrs. Woodson and others, to satisfy Executions in favor of D. A. Davis, W. March, Admr., Andrew Baggerly, William Walton and others.

JOHN H. HARDIE, Sh'f.

July 3, 1840. [illegible]

Taken up and Committed

TO the Jail of Davidson County, on the 26th of June last, a Negro Boy who says his name is AUZE, and that he belongs to John Alston, of the State of Georgia. He says he is 25 years old; he is 5 feet and 7 inches high, head somewhat bald, heavy under-lip, and had on when committed a casinet coat and pantaloons and a round-crown wool hat.

The owner of said boy is hereby requested to come forward, prove his property, [illegible]

[illegible] Department.

"[illegible] PEARLS AT RANDOM STRUNG."

From the Southern Literary Messenger for May.

OH! LIFE HAS NOUGHT.

I saw him in the morn of life,
A noble generous one;
Guiding his bark on pleasure's sea.
As Fancy steered it on—
The breath of Hope had steered the sails,
And sunshine o'er it hung;
Away it sped its dazzling course—
While joyously he sung,
Oh! life has nought but happiness,
Whate'er the wise may say;
Its freshness and its bloom for me
Can never pass away.

I saw him then at summer eve—
He bent his head to hear,
The scarcely uttered words that fell—
Like music on his ear—
A lovely girl had murmured them,
As on his arm she hung;
And radiant was the lovers face
As once again he sung.
Oh! Life has nought, &c.

I saw them both again—and she
Was trembling at his side,
And solemn were the words by which
He claimed her for his bride,
A crowd of friends were gathered round—
But to his ear there sprung
A strain his lips had often breathed,
As joyously he sung
Oh! Life has nought, &c.

I saw his happy home, his wife
Was o'er an infant bent
Who to her matchless smile, a look
Of answering beauty sent;
He gazed upon the scene, as if
His earthly hopes were flung
Upon those frail and gentle ones—
And then once more he sung
Oh! Life has nought, &c.

I saw a mourner stand alone,
Beside a marble tomb;
One flower was taken in the bud—
The other in its bloom—
And to this cherished spot he brought
A heart by sorrow wrung;
But a watch was kept by angels there,
And thus the spirits sung—
Oh! Life has many a bitter cup,
Whate'er the young may say;
But the glory and the peace of Heaven
Will never pass away.

S. H. S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Most Awful Tragedy.—On Monday last, we published an extract from a Huntingdon paper, giving some account of a most awful tragedy, in the murder of a whole family. A more minute relation of the affair will be found in the annexed from the Chambersburg Repository of the 11th inst:

One of the most shocking murders—or rather massacre of an almost entire family—that ever cast a stain upon civilization, was perpetrated in Cromwell township, Huntington county, on Saturday, the 25th ult. The prominent particulars, as gathered from an individual, present at the examination, are these:—William Brown is the father of the murdered family, which consisted of the parents and six children. The eldest daughter was married to Robt. McConahy, who lived on his father-in-law's premises as a tenant. Brown it seems is a rough man addicted to intemperance, and when in this condition was in the habit of threatening to kill some of his family, though never known to have attempted any thing of the kind. He was in the habit of working in the neighborhood at carpentering, while McConahy conducted the farming operations.

On Saturday morning the old man and his eldest son, aged about 21, left home for their places of employment; shortly after which, McConahy proposed to the next oldest son and a younger one to "go a hunting," at the same time directing the daughter and another of the boys to do some work in a cornfield. McConahy's wife having the day previous been conveyed to a friend's house at some distance, by her husband, after the above disposition had been gone into, the whole family was dispersed, except Miss Brown, who remained in the house. McConahy and the twoboys on the hunting excursion, had not proceeded much beyond a half a mile from the house when the report af guns were heard, and when the bodies of the two boys were afterwards found, it appeared that the oldest, a stout boy, had not been mortally wounded by the shot, that he made desperate battle, until overcome by his merciless assailant, who finally cut his throat. Whilst this scene was enacting, the smaller boy ran some distance, but was pursued, shot and beat to death, and with his brother, buried beneath leaves and other rubbish.

Shortly after this, the girl and her brother engaged in the corn field were attacked; the girl was shot, but there was ample and painful evidence to show that the first wound was not fatal, and that she resisted the murderer with extraordinary power, which ceased only when both arms were broken, and her throat cut from ear to ear! The boy here, as in the other] case, appeared to have been first shot and then beaten and stabbed until life was extinct. The bodies were covered up.—The next object of the fiend incarnate was the mother of these murdered children. She was found in the house, and was despatched with a common butcher knife, with which her head was nearly severed from her body, though not without manifestation of having resisted her destroyer to the extent of her power. She was buried in her bed, and the blood carefully wiped off the floor.

The murderer then stationed himself in the barn with two loaded rifles, at a point commanding a view of the door of the dwelling house, and awaited the approach of the next victims. The first was the eldest son, who, when upon the threshold of the door, received a fatal shot, and fell dead upon the spot. He was dragged inside the house, and the door closed. Next came the father, and upon putting his hand to the door, found it fastened, upon which he made some exclamation of dissatisfaction, and at the same moment heard the report of a gun, and felt that a ball had passed so close to his eyes as to cause considerable pain; in a moment after, another discharge of a rifle sent a ball so as to cut a part of his ear, graze his whiskers and pass through his hat. He then cast his eyes towards the barn, and discovered a person hastily turn around the corner, directing his course to the woods.

Upon effecting an entrance into the House, Mr. Brown found his eldest son upon the floor, dead, and upon further examination, discovered his wife concealed by the bed clothes, life also extinct.—He then communicated the dreadful circumstance to the neighbors, who immediately instituted a search for the other members of the family, who were found as already described, the searchers be[illegible] of Brown [illegible] he had [illegible] have been before him, by intoxicating liquor, and had then put into execution his [illegible] and unnatural purpose. He was secured—but fortunately for him he had remained sober that day, and only needed to bring forward his proofs to satisfy all that he could not be the murderer.

McConahy, the son-in-law was present, and in reply to an insinuation from him unfavorable to Brown, the latter at once accused him as the criminal, averring that he was the man he saw running from the barn, &c. This soon resulted in the liberation of the old man and the securing of McConahy, who, in all the subsequent examination, became more deeply involved in condemning circumstances, and was finally committed to Huntingdon jail to await his trial in August.

Providence seems to have interposed in a remarkable manner to frustrate the design of the assassin. If McConahy is the guilty man, the only object he could have in view was to destroy the whole family in order to secure the property of his father-in law to himself—and it would seem that the calculation was that the public would be ready to conclude that Brown had perpetrated the dreadful slaughter and committed suicide—a conclusion that might have been produced, if he had fallen by the shots aimed at his head, and if he had left his employment prepared for such a deed by intoxication.

Phila. Paper.

◆

Ostentation Rebuked.—An old duke of Brunswick drove one Sunday to his banker's at Hamburg, but found he was not at home. It was then just church time, and he thought he might as well attend divine service. He went to church and took a seat in the banker's pew, which was likewise used by some merchants. A young merchant's son came in after him, and looked at the stranger, who, in his travelling clothes made no great figure, with some contempt. Just at this moment the charity plate was heard on its way towards them, and the duke laid a guilder before him in readiness; the young merchant saw this, and determined to show the insigificant stranger his superior consequence, he took out a ducat, and laid it before him as the other had done the guilder. The duke, who saw what kind of a man he had to deal with, determined to try him further, and added a ducat to the guilder; the merchant's son, in defiance produced another, and so they went on, till they had a dozen ducats each before him. The charity plate arrived; the young gentleman to whom it was first presented, swept, with magnanimity, his twelve ducats into the receptacle. The duke, who was older and wiser, put the guilder in the plate, and quietly replaced his ducats in his pocket.

The Crane with one Leg.—A noble Florentine had ordered a crane for dinner; but his cook's sweetheart coming in hungry, he cut off a leg for her, and sent the bird to the table with but one.—His master in a passion called him up, and asked him "if cranes had but one leg?" "No, sir," replied the fellow, with great presence of mind, "and your excellency never saw these animals with two," "Did I never, indeed," said my lord, still more provoked, "order the carriage to the door directly." "The open chaise was brought, and the cook put into it by his master's directions, who, seizing the reins, drove him to the neighboring lake, three miles from the palace, where stood numbers of cranes by the water side, as is their custom, upon one leg, with the other drawn up under their wing. "Now look, sir," said the cunning fellow, "they are all so you may perceive: not one of them has more than one leg." "You are impudent enough," replied the nobleman, "we will see presently if they are all lame;" and suddenly crying "hoo, hoo," away scampered the birds on as many limbs as they could muster. Oh! but my lord, returned the droll cook, comically, this is not fair; you never cried "hoo, hoo," to the crane upon your dish, or who knows but he might have produced two legs as well as these?"

Latest Case of Absence of Mind.—The residents of the Mansion House, and other dwellings in the vicinity of Washington square, were not a little astonished to perceive the store of one of our most eminent stove-dealers open, and the porter occupied very busily in setting out his stoves upon the side walk, about six o'clock on Sunday afternoon. On inquiring into the cause of this unusual appearance, it appeared that the porter of the store boarded in the vicinity of one of the town clocks, after taking a long nap on Sunday afternoon, woke up, and perceiving (the day being cloudy) by the clock that it was nearly six, took it for granted that it was Monday morning, and made the best of his way to the store, congratulating himself, no doubt, when he found all the other stores closed, that he had got the start of every body that morning, any how.—*Troy Whig.*

Scraps from Greek.—Philoxenes was sent to the mines of Dionysius, because he refused to applaud a certain one of his poems. When the time had expired, he was again called before the king, to give his opinion. He listened for a few minutes, and then arose to depart. "Where are you going?" asked Dionysius. "Back to the mines!" he replied.

Isocrates, the orator, charged a prattling youth for instruction double the usual price, and when asked the reason, replied, "I must teach him to speak, and also to keep silent."

Lysias, having composed a plea, gave it to his client to read, who after reading it several times, brought it back to Lysias completely discouraged, saying at first it appeared wonderful, but at the third and fourth reading powerless. "Well," said Lysias, laughing, "do you wish to read it more than once to the judges?"

Philip said that an army of stags commanded by a lion was better than an army of lions commanded by a stag.

Philip, fearful that his victories over the Athenians would make him proud, appointed a boy to remind him of his mortality: so, three times each day the boy said to him, "Philip! thou art mortal!"

A deep game.—The deepest trick of a villian that we have recently met, is recorded in one of the Philadelphia papers. A young gentleman of respectable appearance accidently stumbled into a splendid china store in Chesnut street, Philadelphia, breaking one of the large plate glass windows. He walked into the store and cooley enquired what damage he had done, and was informed that the plate glass cost twenty dollars. He presented a hundred dollar bill and received his change, eighty dollars, and deliberately walked off. The note proved to be counterfeit.

The British Whigs are great at building castles in the air—choosing their President on paper, and the like. As Dr. Duncan remarked at Baltimore, [illegible]

Anecdote of Gen. Harrison.—Some days ago the General went into a baker's shop in this city, and told him he wanted a quantity of crackers, and asked him if he could prepare them with a certain device on them which he required; the baker replied that he could make them with any device he thought proper, and asked him what device he wished for; but a customer calling for some bread before he had the answer, and turning round, the General took up a newspaper lying on the counter which being a Democratic paper, he immediately dropped it, and without further ceremony left the shop. In a short time however the same baker discovered that a neighboring brother of the sponge and pail, had issued a large batch of crackers with the words "Harrison Log Cabin Crackers," on them.

More than bargained for.—In a cross examination, which took place on Friday, in the court of General Sessions, a pert youngling who appeared for the defendant, endeavored to prove by a cross examination of the witness that he had a prejudice against the prisoner.

"Have you had any difficulty with the prisoner?"

"No regular difficulty," answered the witness, who seemed rather anxious to avoid particulars.

"Have you then had any *irregular* difference with the prisoner that induces you to give evidence against him?"

The witness hesitated, and the lawyer bristling up with more than his usual air of upstart self-sufficiency, said, "I insist upon an answer."

"Well, sir, if I must say it—I have had no difficulty with the prisoner, except that *I once chased him out of my hen roost, when he was stealing my chickens.*"

Tall cyphering.—A Philadelphia paper says: "if the whole world was a lump of chalk—all space a ceder shingle, and time was to live through all eternity, and figure incessantly day and night, he couldn't record half the villianly that has been exercised by the Philadelphia Banks, for the extinction of the liberty bequeathed to us by God and our fathers."

A man of wit once said, rightly enough: "He who finds a good son-in-law gains a son—he who finds a bad one, loses a daughter."

Every man has just as much vanity as he wants understanding.

A bill being brought into the House of Assembly of Jamaica, for regulating wharfingers, a distinguished member said: "Mr. Speaker, I very much approve of the bill. The wharfingers are a set of knaves. *I was one myself for ten years.*"

An Italian monk wrote a life of St. Francis Xavier, where he asserted that by one sermon he converted *ten thousand persons in a desert Island!*

An old man and a daring young one conversing, the youth, to show his penetration and discernment in the subject they were talking about, said he could *smell a rat* as far as any body. "So I suppose," cried the old man, "by the length of *your whiskers*."

"I say, old Phizzledismal," said a sailor to a chap with the blues, "blow me if I doesn't wish you luck!"

"Me luck! eh! what for?"

"Why, 'kase you doesn't look as though you've had any lately, my hearty!"

Combattiveness.—Bentley's Miscellany has the following illustration of Irish combattiveness:—"Och! murther! nine o'clock at Donnybrook fair, and devil a fight yet! Will any body have the kindness to *tread on my coat tail.*"

"Why don't you get married?" mischeviously asked a young lady of a rather elderly bachelor friend the other day. "I have for the last ten years been trying to find some one who would be silly enough to have me," was the reply. "I guess you hav'nt been up our way," was the insinuating and heart-fluttering rejoinder. The last we saw of Benedict, he was going "up our way" with a swiftness of foot and determination of purpose that indicated in him a fixed resolution to "conquer or die."

Swartwout the late whig candidate for the Vice Presidency, thinks of sending a French attorney over to this country, to prosecute Government for the money he didn't take away.—*Idem.*

"*I go for my party,*" As the British Whig said to the cider barrel.

"*And I for mine,*" as the Democrat said to the American Constitution.

ATTENTION!

SALISBURY GUARDS.

YOU are hereby commanded to parade at the Court-House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday, the 4th of July next, at 7½ o'clock, A. M., equipped in the uniform of the Company, and with six rounds of cartridge, for Company muster.

By order of the Captain.

JOHN H. WEANT, O. S.

Salisbury, May 29, 1840. tp.

NAILS,

From the South Carolina Manufacturing Co.

THE Subscriber has received a large supply of Nails from the above Company—equal, if not superior, to Northern make, and has made arrangements for a regular supply; which will be sold, *wholesale or retail*, on reasonable terms. MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, N. C., March 27, 1840. r.

To Journeymen Coach-Makers.

THE Subscriber will give steady employment to two good Journeymen Coach-makers, who can come well recommended for habits of sobriety and industry. Their business will be to make and repair Coaches, &c., or which, (if they suit) he will pay liberal wages.

JOHN P. MABRY.

Lexington, October 11, 1839. tf

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the subscriber, at Milledgeville, Montgomery co., N. C. W. E. BURAGE.

February 21, 1840. r

Notice.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and for Sale, at his Shop, in Salisbury, three first rate *Road Wagons.*

SIMEON HIELICK.

December 6, 1839. tf.

TWIN COTTON SEED.

A small quantity of the above SEED, raised by Mr William Thomas, formerly of [illegible] County, is [illegible]

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAS removed his Shop to No. 1, of the Office Row of the Mansion Hotel, lately occupied by Dr. B. Austin.

January 17, 1840. r

DR. R. T. DISMUKES

HAS Located himself at Col. David Ramsey's, Oakley Grove, Iredell county, N. C., and respectfully tenders his services to the public in the various departments of his profession.

January 10, 1840. r

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVING purchased the entire stock and interest of their former Co-partner, (Mr. Wm. Willeford,) wish to inform their old friends and customers in general, that they are just receiving at their stand, 11 miles North-west of Concord, a new supply of

Spring & Summer Goods,

comprising almost every article usually kept in retail Stores. All of which, they are determined to sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on a reasonable credit.

The Subscribers wish to return their sincere thanks to their old friends and customers in general, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received from their hands, and hope by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. And wish those who want to buy CHEAP GOODS these hard times, to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

MICHAEL FREEZE,
JOHN STILL, Jr.

June 12, 1840. 6w.

N. B. All persons indebted to the former Firm by book account, are again requested to come forward and settle the same by cash or note, with Freeze & Still, who are duly authorized to grant discharges.

WILLIAM WILLEFORD,
MICHAEL FREEZE,
JNO. STILL, Jr.

Pleasant Grove, Cabarrus County, N. C., June 12, 1840.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the *Farmer, Mechanic*, or the *Fashionables* of the town or country.

N. B They will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce.

Concord, Jan. 17th, 1840. tf

CABINET WORK.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he continues the

Cabinet-Making Business,

IN THE VILLAGE OF

LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work in his line of business in a very superior style, as regards workmanship and materials, and certainly on *lower terms* than is afforded by any other establishment of the kind in this region of country.

Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.

Produce, Scantling and Plank taken in exchange for work. NATHAN PARKS.

Lexington, Feb. 7, 1840. r

To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an *improved patent Spindle* for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from *heating* or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co. N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed $30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of Davie County; Gilbreth Dickson and David J. Ramsour of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson, and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are *highly* pleased with its performance.

L. M. GILBERT.

October 25, 1839. tf

Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for

TOMB STONES,

so that he can execute any order in that Line, on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay.

A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Rock, for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the Subscriber.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

November 1st, 1839. tf.

Painting.

THE Subscriber having located himself in the town of *Concord*, would now offer his services to the Public, as an

Ornamental and Sign Painter.

He flatters himself that his long experience in the above Business, and the specimens of work he has executed in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation.

He will also attend to any call made on him in the

HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS,

and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him.

The Public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him, as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.

☞ Also, Painting and Trimming all kinds of Carriages, done with neatness and despatch.

J. W. RAINEY.

Concord, N. C., March 21, 1839. tf

New Carriage-Making

ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public at large, that he has commenced the above business, on Main Street, South of the Court-House, where he is now prepared to make to order, on short notice,

Carriages of every description,

on the most moderate terms, out of good and durable materials, and in a style of workmanship inferior to none in this section of Country. Intending to make his stay permanent, he hopes by strict attention to business, to be able to render satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their patronage.

☞ Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and faithfully attended to.

Repairing of every description in his line will be done with neatness and dispatch, and on moderate terms to correspond with the times.

N. B. One or two good workmen in the above line of business will meet with employment, if application be made soon.

NATHAN BROWN.

Salisbury, June 19, 1840. 6w.

Moffat's Life Pills & Bitters.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexion, Eruptive Complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so, that in the Fever and Ague Districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL: designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by

CRESS & BOGER.

Salisbury, N. C., May 1, 1840.

To the Public.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of

CUTTING-STONE

as usual, at his Granite Quary, seven miles South of Salisbury, near the old Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

for Sale, at the lowest prices,
WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS,
ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES,
GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.

J. HOULSHOUSER, Stone-Cutter.

Salisbury, Oct. 26th, 1839. tf.

N. B. Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to. J. H.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.

Messrs. SPRINGS & SHANKLE, in Concord, N. C. are also Agents for the same.

P. S. See advertisement.—April 4, '39.

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

[illegible]